THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,411, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 52

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FOR LONDON.

To sail on 1st January 1863, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.

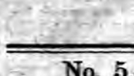
MESSRS. GRESS ite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 1250 Tons, PETER Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

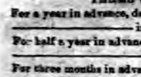


THE fine new Teak Frigate-built Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, 1045 Tons Register, Commanded by H. MORRIS, late of the *Eastern Monarch* and *Earl of Balcarres*. Has first class accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

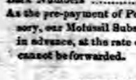


THE fine A 1 Clipper-built Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLTON, Commander, 1,006 Tons Register, to sail about the 30th instant; has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON or board, or to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of the *Caduceus*.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
,, SEDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Pardoonjee.
,, MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
,, CANNANORE.—W. Gerard.
,, CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
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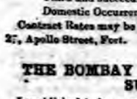
For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

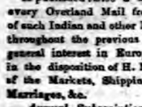
FOR MALABAR COAST.



THE Screw Steam Ship BOMBAY, Captain J. WOOLLY, now thoroughly repaired and in good condition, will start to Cochin, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, touching the Intermediate Ports of Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

For Freight and Passage apply to CULLIANDASS NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR KURRACHEE.



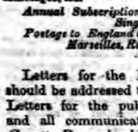
THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limitted, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.

If sufficient Inducement offer to Goga.



THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. KIDDER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M. precisely.

For Freight of Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

Bombay Green.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Kalaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 24th October 1862.

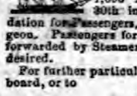
FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAURUS, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

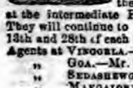


THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIR, will be dispatched to Surat, on MONDAY, the 27th Instant. For First Class Passage apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.

Below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Managers at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first class passengers.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862.

NOW PREPARING,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—

Ducomier's.
Braudenbury Freres.
Hernosants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.			
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Rudesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing.. 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing.. 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Gray's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

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MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	26	Anizette	30
St. George ,,	20	Crème de Creols	22
Chambertin ,,	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18	Cranitte Dupont's do	25
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Old Golden	22	GINGER WINE, by John Crabbie	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estheph" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	,,	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Monzet Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do.	do. Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dumbar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.	,,	,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,,	,, 42
CURACOA		,,	,, 40
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 30
SHERRY BRANDY			
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,, 50
do. Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 20
Rum Fine old Jamaica		,,	,,
Gin—Old Tom, Booth, London		,,	,,
Do. Hollands in cases		,,	,, 21
WHISKEY Glenlivat, Crabbie		,,	,,

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Scout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black ,,	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,,	29
Amontillado, Red ,,	32
Port Black ,,	23
Do. Pints ,,	15
Claret Blue ,,	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,,	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal ,,	35
Champagne, Sparkling ,,	36
Do. do. 1st quality ,,	42
Sauterne ,,	30
Moselle ,,	30
Do. Sparkling ,,	36
Rhenish ,,	20
Pale Brandy ,,	30
Do. Do. very fine ,,	36
Gin, Old Tom ,,	18
Genuine ,, 15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest ,,	36
Do. do. Pints ,,	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE to sign for us per procuration.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862.

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AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

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No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

HAVE on hand Ship Chaudlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at Prime Cost.

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Per Overland Mail

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, MILITARY, and NAVAL OUTFITTING establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black.

Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
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Best English Longcloth and Oxford Mixed Shirtings and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lawn Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
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Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
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A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—evacuations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions.

Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Land for building or the deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations in Kandeish, will be sold at the Railway Stations at 11 o'clock A.M. on the following dates:—

Nandgaum	1st November 1862.	
Chaleesgaum	3rd ditto	ditto.
Khusgaum	4th ditto	ditto.
Pachora	5th ditto	ditto.
Mussawud	6th ditto	ditto.
Ju'gaum	7th ditto	ditto.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. of the purchase money at the time of the Auction, and the balance within one month from date of purchase.

If the purchase money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited. This advertisement cancels the one, dated Dhoolia 30th September 1862.

L. ASHBURNER, Magistrate.

Kandesh Magistrate's Camp Lulling, 21st Oct. 1862.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

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THACKER, VINING & CO.

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All Illustrated.

Aunt Effy's Tales on cloth, untearable	Rs.	5 0
Ballad of Lord Dodo and Polly Jones, square cloth		6 0
Ballantyne's (R.) The Red Eric, 12mo. cloth		3 4
Boy's own Story Book, by W. Martin, square cloth		3 4
Boy's Book of Amusement, &c., 12mo. sewed		0 12
Bowman's (Anne) Among the Tartar Tents, 12mo. cloth		3 12
Brock's (Mrs.) Home Memories, 12mo. cloth		3 4
Cattlin's (George.) Life among the Red Indians, 12mo. cloth		3 4
Charlesworth's (Maria) Ministering Children, 12mo. imp.		2 0
Christmas Mummers, a tale, by Miss Yonge, 18mo		0 12
Comical People, square cloth		2 4
Coming Home, 12mo. cloth, gilt		3 4
English Children Abroad, 12mo. cloth		3 12
Dasent's (Professor), Fairy Tales from the Norse, crown 8vo. cloth		3 12
Four Grand Parties, royal 8vo.		2 4
Flowers from the Garden of Knowledge, plain		0 12
Ditto ditto ditto	coloured	1 8
Gay's Fables; illustrated, cloth gilt		1 12
Grimm (The Brothers) Goblins, 8vo. cloth		3 12
Indestructible Books, each (on linen)		0 12
Kingston's (W. G.) Ernest Bracebridge, a Tale for Boys, 12mo. cloth		3 4
Kingston's (W. G.) My Travels, square cloth		3 4
——— Annual for Boys, cloth gilt		3 4
Lee's (Holme) Adventures of Tuf-Long-bo, 12mo. cloth		2 12
Little Royal Astronomer, 18mo. sewed		0 8
Men who were in Earnest, 12mo. cloth gilt		2 8
Morley's (H.) Oberon's Horn, crown 8vo. cloth		3 12
Mother's Picture Alphabet, crown 8vo. cloth		4 0
Moveable Books, (Dean's) various cloth		1 8
Our Year, by the author of "John Halifax, 12mo. cloth gilt		3 4
Paul Duncan's Little by Little, 12mo. cloth		2 12
Peter Parley's Annual, 12mo. cloth gilt		3 4
Precepts for the Conduct of Life, 12mo. cloth		1 4
Ramsinitus, a Tale of Egypt, square sewed		1 0
Right and Wrong, 18mo. cloth		1 0
Rickett's (Caroline) Colonel Repton's daughters, 12mo. cloth		3 4
Robinson Crusoe, illustrated by E. Wehnert, 12mo. cloth		4 8
Robinson Crusoe, illustrated by Dalziel, 12mo. cloth		3 12
Royal Nursery Instruction Sheets		0 8
Seven Champions of Christendom, 12mo. gilt		2 12
Sheckter's (Otto) Table Flowers, by Mary Howett,		4 8
Streaks of Light, 18mo. cloth		2 4
Tomlinson's (C.) Dewdrop and Mist, 12mo. cloth		2 4
Tuppy or Adventures of a Donkey		1 12
Watts's Divine and Moral Songs, 12mo.		1 0
Yonge's (Miss) Stokesley Secret		2 12
——— Christmas Mummers		0 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CAUTION.—Having been informed that a certain party at one of our Military stations has been advertising himself as our Agent, we beg hereby to give notice, that the said party has stated what is false, and caution the public at the said station and elsewhere, not to make any payments to him on our behalf. The only Agents in India who are authorised to receive monies on our account, are the following:—

Poona.—Messrs. HUNT, MONNET and Co.
Madras.—Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Publisher and Bookseller.
Agra.—The *Delhi Gazette* Press.
Lahore.—Messrs. COCKELL and Co.
Calcutta.—Messrs. H. G. LaPAGE & Co., Publishers.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

CHARTS! CHARTS!!

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys:

Karrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Sea Shell Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mozambique Channel, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 8 Annas,

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, including a list of the Vessels, corrected up to 1st October.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary,

Captain J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captian—Turner, Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	.....	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

RECENT ADDITIONS.—SCHOOL BOOKS.

Arnold's (T. K.) English Grammar for Classical Schools, 12mo. cloth	3	0
Brewer's (Dr.) Guide to English Composition, 12mo. cloth	4	0
Butter's Spelling Book, new edition	1	0
Chambers's Series—Key to Algebra	1	12
Colenso—Key to Arithmatic, by Maynard	3	12
,, ,, Algebra, part 1, 12mo. sd.	3	4
Euclid, by R. Potts, M.A., 8vo. cloth	6	4
Graham's (R.) Art of Reading, 12mo. cloth	2	0
Homer's Iliad, edited by Heyne, 2 vols, 8vo. bd.	12	0
Illustrated London Spelling	1	0
Ingram's Mathematic's Key, 8vo. cloth	4	12
Johnson's Pocket Dictionary	1	4
Jackson's ( ) Book-keeping, 8vo. cloth	3	4
Liddell and Scott's abridged Greek Lexicon, sq. cloth	5	12
Matthice's Greek Grammar, edited by Dr. Blomfield, 12mo. cloth	2	0
New Series, Second Reading Book, C.K.S.	0	4
Pinnock's Catechisms, Intellectual Philosophy	0	8
Secretary's Assistant, 12mo.	1	12
Smith's (Dr. W.) First Latin Dictionary, 12mo. cloth	2	12
Smith's (Dr. W.) Latin English Dictionary, royal 8vo. cloth	13	4
Smith's French English and English French Pocket Dictionary	2	8
Young's (J. R.) Mathematics, 8vo. cloth	9	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

EDUCATION.

MR. AUSTIN MEARS begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that having entered into arrangements with Mrs. Boswell to take over the good will and furniture of the School kept by the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, he proposes removing the establishment on the 1st day of November next to the more suitable, airy, and commodious premises situated at No. 9, Rampart Row, next door to Messrs. G. S. Rose & Co.'s Office, where he hopes to meet with a continuance of that cordial support so freely bestowed for many years upon his predecessor, to merit which, and to give entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians of those Pupils who may be entrusted to his care, he will exert himself to the utmost of his ability.

MR. MEARS begs to intimate that he has had upwards of fifteen years experience as a Teacher, six of which were passed in one of the largest Public Schools in London; and having gone through the course of instruction prescribed by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, he feels confident that a short trial will prove that he is fully capable, of not merely imparting an ordinary Elementary Education, but also of qualifying his pupils for responsible positions, either in the MERCANTILE or ENGINEERING PROFESSIONS.

MR. MEARS is in possession of documents and testimonials which fully bear him out in the professions he has herein made, and these, together with the school, will be freely open at all times, to the inspection of the Parents and Friends of his pupils.

Terms, as heretofore, 10 Rs. per month.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GREAT NOVELTY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 24th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	213 to 223 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	55 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	60 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	(1 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	½ pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon. and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	12,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,500	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	1,000	150 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,330 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	216 3 6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139 14 6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	.....
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Calcutta Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 10,000.
Tarratie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1853-56		93
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		103½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111 to 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each		Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes		" 10-3
Spanish Dollars		" 210
Carolus		" 209
Mexican Dollars		" 225
German Crowns		" 213
Five Franc Pieces		" 205
Bar Silver		" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf		" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquiries.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (17TH OCTOBER 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
1 Old Broach, ready	Rs.	380 to 382
Old Surat	"	385 to 390
Old Dholleras, and Bloach, ex-gin	"	390 to 395
Old Oomrawattee	"	375 to 380
Old Comptas	"	370 to 375
Old Dharwar Sanguneed	"	390 to 395
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	360 to 365
Old Vasaul	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Pootchee	"	355 to 360
Old Acrees	"	300 to 305
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 362
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,200 to 1,510.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		7-2 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, General	"	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
	"	29 to 30

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 21st OCT. 1862.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 4th Oct. 1862.	From 5th to 11th Oct. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	*40,703
" 1861-62	...	...	*26,159
" 1862-63	2,339	2,317	4,656
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*1,168
" 1861-62	...	...	*42

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 14th Oct. 1862.	From 15th to 21st Oct. 1862.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	79	*10,624
" 1861-62	...	...	74	*26,142½
" 1862-63	...	...	...	...
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1860-61	...	...	18½	*1,149½
" 1861-62	...	...	...	*42

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 14th Oct. 1862.	From 15th to 21st Oct. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	40,425½	...	40,425½
" 1861-62	24,577	...	24,577
" 1862-63	...	...	...
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	4,052½	...	4,052½
" 1861-62	16	...	16

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 15TH TO 21ST OCT. 1862.

Of the Season 1860-61.
None.
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
None.
Of the Season 1860-61.
None.
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
M. B. VICCAJEE,
For Actg. Dy. Commr. of Customs, Salt, & Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 22nd October 1862.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—No. 25, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers: The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s. 0½d.	"
3 Do. at	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 Do. at	2s. 0d.	"
1 Do. at	1s. 11½d.	"
Sight at	2s. 0¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realize Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 24 per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letter enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Bombay, 20th October 1862. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s. 0d.	
" On demand		
On Scotland	1s. 11½d.	
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11¼d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount bills over Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hongkong and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letter enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Bombay, 20th October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 23	Ratnaghur Saghur	Nacoda	Cochin 23 Sept.
	Malsarej (s)	Kidder	Bancote 23 Oct.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Bancote.—Part of Captain Foremans Party.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdahs, 29 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (s gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Cursetjee (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Do Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (p-ddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
99	Georgiana, 2 (tend-r)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Goyna.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nemoudia, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Bratier	Bengal Public Works Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Wolsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and H. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Oct. 18)
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownaggar.	
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
1057	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 8.)
949	Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1003	Azaline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1060	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 2)
1117	Spanish Main, Stewart—Wise & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 3)
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.	
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct.)
1328	Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept.1)
1218	Howden, Verrill—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Connell & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
1215	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
1090	Sir John Lawrence—P. & A. Hormusjee	(c.l. Sept. 6)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

1006	Caducens, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

299	Arsrat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.	(c.l. Oct. 15)

FOR CHINA.

555	Bombay Castle, (s.), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c.l.Oct.18)
1742	Singapore (s), Grainger	(c. l. Oct. 20)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.—H. A. Carrim Cadoo.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c.l.Aug 27)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	

FOR COLOMBO.

150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. Bin Khajee Khan.	(c.l.Oct.14)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

966	Benares, (s), G. P. Wright.—P. & O. Co.'s	(c. l. Oct. 17)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

292	Nassree, S. A. Box—Lndha Sanjee.	

FOR KURRACHEE.

435	Coringa (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Oct. 20)

NOT FIXED.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1288	Annet Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
	Atith Rahiman, Nacoda.	
283	C. Commercial de Gon, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1294	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
917	Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
368	Fooluka Sawden, H. T. Patts—Woosman Foydina.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
462	Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.	
369	Jaddal Maamora, Andrew Adamally Soltanally.	
1242	Labrador, Quinan—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Emjee.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram Brady,—H. Siddick Dossal.	
109	Nusseree Hamed, Nacoda—M. Ibrahim.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.	
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmail & Habib.	
578	Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—P. & O. Company.	(For sale.)
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	
962	Tybumia, Coote—Wallace & Co.	
410	Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699	Alexander, Fordar—McIver & Co.	
1017	Helvellyn, Dalison.	
656	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Donolly & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Donolly & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	

BOURBON.

403	Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

684	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	

FOR COLOMBO.

584	Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

	A. B. Coults, Candlish—Donolly & Co.	
756	Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.	
710	Ukko.	

FOR RANGOON.

496	Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
501	Carolina Agnes, Gowstone—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 5
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—W. Nicol & Co.	July 16
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Gardener.	Sep. 12
1192	Conpatrick, Kinaly—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
766	Coromandel, Thomson—W. A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 21
558	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	July 7
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	Aug. 25
826	Eloisa, Philip	July 2
766	Empress, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 5
810	Goshawk, Shaw—Grey & Co. (troops)	Sep. 12
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	July 24
1156	Hornet, Prynn.	Aug. 23
678	Lady McDonald, Brunsell—John Tanner & Co.	Sep. 12
11	Pride of the Ocean, Kylo.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
927	Salamance, Livesay—Lockie & Co.	
791	Southern Cross, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.	
144	Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 2
8	48 Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	
10	84 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
5	35 Wellington, Ayling.	
10	74 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed (troops)	July 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

	General Havelock, Spowart.	

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

12	54 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

8	24 Adriatic, Scott.	
10	01 Algiers, Morris.	
14	15 Beacsdon, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	
14	04 Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 5
5	19 Early Dawn, Norris—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 29
1739	Cimber, Kopperholdt—Martin, Young & Co.	Sep. 8
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	July 15
1268	Feroza, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1564	Harmonides, Moran—Ewart, Latham & Co.	July 18
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 19
1191	Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 8
932	Indian Queen—Lawrence & Co.	July 29
642	Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co.	July 17
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster,	
1104	Malakoff, Harris.	Aug. 5
747	Miletus, Bell.	
650	Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 27
951	Mornington—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 12
1075	Natolia, Suther—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1081	Palinurus, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co.	July 11
1243	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 10
1272	Protector, Clarke	Aug. 16
1337	Queen of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
623	Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.	
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers.	June 17
493	Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 2
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	July 29
1160	Telavera, Brown—Coupland & Co.	July 19
983	Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 12
1785	Tudor, Wheeland.	Sep. 12
1220	Uscas, Bosg—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	Aug. 2
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 9

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1334	Belgravia, Pentecost, (arrived at Aden 4th Sept.)	
1083	Magnolia, Baynes.	July 29

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.

486	Harriet Hum

most to ask an ignorant servant how he called the place, and to write it down at once as it shaped itself to his dull ear, and according to his own peculiar and variable notions of orthography. Thus was the bulk of such spelling fixed. Ask a Frenchman or a German to pronounce "Calcutta" and "Poonah" and if he has not heard them pronounced by an Englishman, the analogy of all continental languages will lead him to say "Calcoot-ta" and "Po-on-ah!" And why should the "u" in the one be sounded like the "u" in "but," rather than like the "u" in "put," and why should "oo" in the other, and in many other names, have the same sound as in "coot" rather than that of "oo" in "door," "floor," &c., or even than "oo" in blood;" or, why should we continue to write indifferently—sometimes *Nagpoor*, and at others *Nagpore*, rather than uniformly, and correctly, *Nagpúr*? Proper names have always some meaning, but "Juggunnath" is no name of anything in Heaven, Earth or Erebus, and we think the honorable gentleman who takes so much interest in native education ought to feel himself insulted by it. Names like 'Co-over-jee,' 'Cow-as-jee,' 'Man-eck-jee,' 'Cur-set-jee,' &c. &c. are almost certain to be mispronounced, often in very ludicrous ways.

Should this system be allowed, much less encouraged, to the abandonment of a more simple and intelligible one which is also already to some extent in use? Every one understands Púná, Surat, Panjáb, just as well as Poonah, Soorat, Punjaub. Sir John Herschel, whose opinion on such a subject ought to have weight with all intelligent men, declares that the abandonment of the system of Sir W. Jones for the present prevailing "confused and precarious English orthography is deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as it goes to render oral communication on Indian subjects between an Englishman and a foreigner next to impossible."

Let us be distinctly understood. In the case of names like 'Calcutta' and 'Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,' we think it is too late to propose a correction; the name of the Capital—for better or worse—may be considered as fixed; and the name of the only native nobleman ought to be altered only by himself. But in other cases, it might be well to employ henceforth only the correct forms, and, if possible, to make it felt that to spell a native name erroneously was a mark of contemptible ignorance or carelessness, as well as of an utter want of taste.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS.

23*rd October* 12-25 P.M.

Securities, Five and-a-half, eleven and three quarters premium.
Fives, four and quarter premium.
Fours, seven and quarter discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.
Freights, dead weight, twenty shillings.
Cotton sixty-two shillings and six pence to sixty-five shillings.
Indigo seventy-five shillings.
Skins seventy shillings.
Interest on Loans, six per cent.
Money Market, very easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees seven.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per Bundle, Rupees six-two.

GALLE, 22*nd Oct.*, 6 P.M.

THE steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 23*rd Oct.*, 7-38 A.M.

THE steamer *Rattler*, anchored from Cape of Good Hope.

HIS Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Frere and suit, left Dapoorie for Matheran on Monday last.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 22.

WE regret to learn that the 72nd Highlanders at Mhow have so much sickness amongst them that they have, as a sanatory [precaution, been marched out of camp, and are now under canvas on the top of a hill four miles from Mhow.—*Id.*

WE understand that several changes are likely to take place shortly in the Public Works Department; Captain Fuller will, we hear, be appointed Civil Architect, and Colonel C. Scott, Executive Engineer of Sholapore, or perhaps of Ahmednuggur and Nassick.—*Id.*

WE are informed that it is in contemplation to build a General Hospital at Poona. It is said that Mr. David Sassoon has promised to contribute half a lac of rupees towards its construction, and to endow it with a lac more. We have much pleasure in noticing this munificent liberality on the part of this gentleman, who has recently bought up much of the most valuable house property in this place.—*Id.*

IN our last we published a Brigade Order issued at Poona, directing Captain Morse's Battery of Royal Artillery now at Kirkee to be held in readiness to proceed to Mhow on field service as early as practicable. We now hear that Captain Baigrie, of the Quarter Master General's Department, will accompany the Battery, for which some hot work would seem to be cut out. A field force consisting of a small siege train from Poona, two squadrons of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry from Neemuch, and some European and Native Infantry from Mhow, goes to attack Saloombra, a hill fort of considerable strength six miles from the Debur Lake in Rajpootana, the Rajah of which place is trying to raise the Bheels. This Rajah is a tributary of the Oodeypore state, and is now in open rebellion against his hereditary suzerain the Rana.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

GOVERNMENT LAW STUDENTS.—The final examination of the Government Law Students will take place at the beginning of next month. John Dunbar and John Phillip Green, Esquires, are appointed examiners.

THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE, Mr. W. Crawford having obtained a sick certificate from the medical board, has sent in an official application to Government for twelve months leave to proceed to Europe. Since then a rumour has been prevalent that R. T. Reid, Esq., L.L.D. is to get the acting appointment of Senior Magistrate, during Mr. Crawford's absence.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "SCINDIAN."—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ship *Scindian*, commanded by Captain J. Morrison; after undergoing extensive alterations in her boilers and machinery, and having her bottom cleaned, left the harbour on a trial trip on Wednesday morning last. She started with a select party on board, consisting of Messrs. Hodgart and Irvine of the Mint; Mr. W. G. Corke, Assistant Master Attendant; Captain Main of the *Johnstone Castle*, Messrs. Bobajee Cassinath and Rustomjee Barjorjee Mody, Directors and Mr. Dorabjee Badhurjee, Manager of the Company and some few other gentlemen.

The steamer left her moorings at half past 12 o'clock and reached the inner light ship at exactly 10 o'clock P.M., the outer light ship at 1-29 P.M., thus steaming the distance of four and three quarter miles in 29 minutes with the tide. On her return she passed the outer light at 2-45 and reached the inner light at 3-30, completing the distance against the tide in 45 minutes, thus showing an average speed of seven and a half knots an hour. The trial was pronounced to be satisfactory by those on board competent to form an estimate of the steaming powers of the vessel, as she answered every expectation. It was found that the reason of her not going so well on her former trial, was that her bottom was very dirty. The vessel is now in very good order, and it is quite unnecessary to say anything in respect to her saloon fittings and accommodation for passengers, that being well known to the public.

WE notice that the health of the Town has again improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are fewer, while the deaths from fever have slightly decreased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 283 against 296 of the preceding week and against 217, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Cholera	2	Cholera	0
Fever	4	Fever	8
		Other diseases	9
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	1	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
HINDOOS.		Cholera	6
Cholera	30	Other diseases	8
Small-pox	1	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	74	Cholera	2
Other diseases	59	Other diseases	6
MUSSULMANS.		UNKNOWN RACE.	
Cholera	16	Cholera	0
Small-pox	0	Other diseases	2
Fever	28		
Other diseases	27		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	1	0
Cholera	56	18
Measles	1	0
Fever	116	108
Nervous system	6	11
Respiratory system	21	20
Vascular system	0	0
Alimentary system	39	26
Cachexy	29	22

THE DEWALLEE.—These holidays have been celebrated with great spirit this year. The shops in the Fort were lit-up and decorated in a very tasteful manner with paintings, engravings, works of art and flowers. The places of business, as well as many of the private houses of the native community in the native town, were also illuminated and decorated in a similar manner. The streets were thronged with carriages and pedestrians until a late hour. All parties appeared to be highly pleased and evidently vied with each other in carrying out the festival. The public offices and many of the principal mercantile firms were closed during the last two days, to enable their employés to keep the holiday. The year before last year it will be remembered there was considerable discontent manifested in consequence of the imposition of the Income-tax, and in consequence the greater portion of the people refrained from taking part in the rejoicings. This year the holiday seems to have been kept universally. For the information of those of our readers who may be unacquainted with the origin of the festival we give the following extract from the *Bombay Almanack*:—

"Dewallee (from *Depawali*, Sanscrit, signifying a row of lamps)—Is celebrated in honour of the goddess Kalee, or Bouwanee, who was formerly propitiated by human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Tarakee. The festival, however, seems to be more peculiarly consecrated to Lukshmee, or the goddess of prosperity. The thirteenth day (Ushwin vud) is termed *Dhanatrayodashee*, and Sowkars now count their stores and perform pooja to their wealth. On the *Umawasya*, or new moon, there being a fresh account, pooja is again performed before the old and new books. The festival lasts altogether five days. The Dewallee means the feast of illumination, or ranges of light. It is celebrated for the period or five days, during which houses are cleaned, whitewashed, and illuminated a quadrangular floor is made in front of the house, and painted with different coloured powders, it is called *Rangolee*; playing with dice is the chief recreation of the feast. The festivities commences from the 28th day of *August-south*,—this day is denominated *Dhanatrayodashee*. This day they collect all the treasure in their houses and worship it, giving it the name of *Luxmee*, the goddess of wealth: a light is made and dedicated to *Yama*, the god of the infernal regions, and every preparation is made for the succeeding morning. Fireworks, crackers, spouters, &c., are displayed. The 29th is *Nurruk-chuttoordashee*. This day Vishnu killed Nurruckasoor, an invincible giant, after a desperate battle, and entered his city early in the morning with the palm of victory, when the people illuminated the city and received him with great joy and acclamation; and the women of the city having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps, and congratulated him. The Hindus keep this day to commemorate this great conquest. This day they get up early in the morning, fill the house with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe themselves with hot water. No member of the family is left unbathed: new clothes and ornaments are put on, and children are decorated. When this is done, the mistress of the house performs a sort of ceremony called *Artee*—by placing wicks either in silver or brass dishes, which mean that God would remove all their difficulties and make the year happy—when each male member makes her a present of money; sweetmeats are distributed, and friends are invited to dinner. The 30th, *Amawashia*, last day of the moon, is the day of *Saraswatee*, the goddess of learning and wealth. It is vulgarly known by the name of *Pedhipoojun*, or the worship of the shops. This is the day of the year of Vikram Sumvut, or Vikram's era, closes; all the merchants close their accounts this evening. New journals, ledgers, and day-books are brought and worshipped through a Brahmin priest; new entries are made in the account books; writers are sent to different shops with rupees to credit in their names, on this auspicious evening. *Saraswatee* is invoked to render the subsequent year prosperous, and to be with them throughout the year; then the Brahmins are sufficiently paid for their labours, and servants receive a present of some money, according to their rank; this day is celebrated by all classes of people—Banians, Parsees, Mahomedans, &c. This first day of *Kartick Shoodh* is Paliraj, the day of king Balee. This day Balee was sent to *Patal*, or the lower region, by Vishnu, for his great merit. They also rise up very early in the morning, make the lights, clean the houses wash their bodies, and fill a basket with all the rags, and rubbish in the house, put a lighted lamp over it, and throw it outside of the house, repeating these words—"Let all the misery and troubles go, and the kingdom of Balee come." After the ablution, the women make an image of Balee Rajah and worship it; presents are given to the Brahmins and other mendicants; and playing with dice is continued with greater ardour and spirit than ever. The 2nd day of Kartick Shoodh is *Yama Dwitiya*, which is commonly known by the name of *Bhawoobeej*. This day Yama, the king of the infernal regions, went to his sister to dine, and to perpetuate the memory of this, the Hindus must go to their sisters' houses and take their meal with them, and make them a present of some money or gold ornaments, and thus please the king, who will save them from the punishment of their sins."

THE REBEL PRISONER.—Zoraor-ool-Hoosein, the rebel leader captured near Dharwar along with four of his followers, through the instrumentality of Captain Thatcher, Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, and who was brought to Poona, where he has been detained a prisoner in the Jail ever since his arrival, has been forwarded to Bombay and placed in the custody of Mr Forjett, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, preparatory to his being forwarded to Calcutta, from whence he will be sent on to Lucknow, where he will be tried on charges of murder and rebellion, which offences were committed in 1857-58.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 22.

WE are at length enabled to present to our readers some definite information with regard to the long expected Steamers of the Messageries Imperiales. The service is positively to commence from Marseilles to-morrow the 19th instant and from Hongkong on the following Sunday the 26th instant. The first Steamer calling at Madras will be the "*Erymanthe*," leaving Galle after the arrival of the first steamer from Suez, touching at Pondicherry and leaving Madras for Calcutta about the 16th proximo. The service from Calcutta will commence on the 3rd November and following months on same date calling at Madras on the 6th, at Pondicherry on the 7th, and arriving at Galle on the 10th of each month, in time for the steamers of the main line expected to arrive at Galle about the 11th, and at Marseilles on the 5th of the following month. The Outward Steamer leaves Marseilles on the 19th of each month, arriving at Galle according to the time tables on the 13th of following month, at Pondicherry on the 15th, at Madras on 16th, and at Calcutta on the 20th. These dates of course are approximation, the only fixed dates being the departure at each end at the line above stated. The steamers of this line touch at Messina instead of Malta. The rates of passage money, &c. will not be known until after the arrival of the next mail, when they will duly appear in our advertisement columns. We are glad to learn that a fair portion of cabin space in each ship is reserved for second class passengers.—*Madras Times, Oct.* 18.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th Oct. 1862.

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 24,942.				
Amount	Rs.	18,196	5	1
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	3,667	2	3
Total...	Rs.	21,863	7	4

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132 *Miles.*

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 19,080.				
Amount	Rs.	7,728	10	7
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	4,904	15	0
Total...	Rs.	12,633	3	7

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 23rd Oct. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine, SE. Ther. 82.
BULSAR.—Fine, SW. Calm.
GOA.—Fair East light.
KOLAPORE.—Fine, SW. Moderates.
MADRAS.—Cloudy South. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 82.
SURAT.—Cool wind variable.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Thomas Smales, unemployed; date of petition filed, 8th October 1862.

Peera Lalljee, a hawker; Charles William Burton, an engineer; Jaffeejee Esmaljee, a hawker in cutlery; Thucker Jadowjee Heerjee and Dhurrumsey Jadowjee native doctors; date of petitions filed, 16th Oct. 1862.

Vencoba Nimbajee, a goldsmith; Ramjee Wittoojee, unemployed; date of petitions filed, 18th Oct. 1862.

Balcrustna Succaram, a graduate of the Grant Medical College; Ragoo bin Hurjee, Salloo woman and Toolsey woman, gardeners; date of petitions filed, 20th October 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovementioned Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Thomas Smales, Peera Lalljee, Charles William Burton, Ramjee Wittojee,—1st Monday in November next, at 11 o'clock.

Sawlaram Jottee, Balcrustna Succaram, Kessornath Morojee, Thucker Jadowjee Heerjee and Dhurrumsey Jadowjee, Vencoba bin Nimbajee, Abdool Currim Hajee (*alias* Abbin Hajee,) and Gunny Hajee, Abdool Poker, Rajah Ebrum, Kinja woman, Cadur Cooty Ally, Murjan Abdool Cadur and Sanumboo woman, Ragoo bin Hurjee, Salloo woman and Toolsey woman,—3rd Monday in November next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 21st day of October 1862.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

THE following letter from a correspondent at Bissenpore, in the district of Bancoorah, may be interesting to planters and agriculturists:—

"Large tracts of land are lying waste in this district, but a great portion of them are covered with thick jungles. If these lands be brought under cultivation, and capitalists can be induced to employ their energies for its improvement solid advantages must result both to themselves, and the country at large. Several natives have come here for the purpose of preparing country charcoal in the jungles, which has of late become a lucrative speculation in this part of the district. The rent of the land is exceedingly low. A holding, two miles square, taken for agricultural purposes, has been assessed at 25 Rupees per annum. The jungles here produce saul and sissoo wood. These timbers may be easily obtained, and at a very small expense, but the carriage is difficult, and the want of roads makes it still more so. The fertility of the soil is remarkable. A single beegah of land here produces about 20 maunds of rice, where as in several districts in Eastern Bengal the rate at which the farmers calculate the growth of paddy in a beegah of land is only 6 maunds, or thereabouts. The capabilities of the soil to the cultivation of a variety of seeds, particularly the teel seed, are also remarkable. This year, we have had abundance of rain, and the result is a bumper crop, so that we expect rice to sell at 10 or 12 annas a maund next winter. Other articles of provisions are almost equally cheap. As in other districts, the natives here are generally vegetarians."—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 13.

POONA.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We understand that an accident of a very serious nature occurred on the evening of Saturday last near the shop of Messrs. Rogers and Co. in the Civil Lines. Whilst Mr. Clowser, the well known Railway Contractor, was returning to the Sungum from his evening drive, his carriage was run into by a Parsee's buggy driven by a native horsekeeper, and one of the shafts of the buggy having entered the chest of one of Mr. Clowser's horses, killed the animal on the spot. The horse, an English one, was a valuable animal, and we understand, Mr. Clowser has taken proceedings against the owner of the buggy to recover the amount of damage sustained owing to the negligence of his servant the same being laid at Rupees 1,000.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 22.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

NYNEE TAL, *Oct.* 13*th*.—There have been unusual number of parties lately, both public and private. One of the most remarkable amongst the number was the bale above alluded to, as having been given by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th instant. The entertainment proved most destructive to the sobriety of rather large number of young officers, who were seen going home between the hours of five and ten next morning in a choice selection of the most unique costumes. Some were seen without a hat,—some without a coat, and others without either. Indeed they seemed to be endeavouring to outvie one another in the elegance of their *dishabille*, and some carried their laudable exertions to such unenviable lengths, as to cause a person to be in momentary apprehension of meeting with one or more of their number in the same plight as the gentleman who was taken up in Dublin for having appeared in the streets *with nothing on but his spectacles*.—*Correspondent of the Mofussillite, Oct.* 17.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a funeral procession which had been formed at Addington Palace arrived at the little village church of Addington. Extreme simplicity was the characteristic of the scene connected with the close of the late Primate's earthly career, and with the ceremony of the funeral there are, consequently, but very few incidents to be recorded. What did take place was solemn and impressive,—it would have been a libel upon the character of the good Archbishop Sumner if it had been otherwise.

In such a case as the death of an archbishop who had won golden opinions from all parties in the Church there might have been thousands of mourners, but the invitations were limited to a few. Amongst those present, in the best order we can give them, were:—The Rev. J. H. Sumner, M.A., his Grace's son; the Rev. R. Sumner; Mrs. Wilson, his Grace's daughter; Mrs. John Sumner, Master Sumner; the Rev. Canon Thomas, his Grace's son-in-law; Miss. Thomas, his Grace's grand-daughter; the Bishop of Winchester, his Grace's brother; Mr. Charles Sumner, Commissary of Surrey; the Bishop of Oxford; Chanceller Thurlow; the Very Rev. Henry Alford, D.D., Dean of Canterbury; the Rev. Canon Eden; the Lord-Advocate of Scotland, a nephew of the late Primate; the Rev. J. Hodgson, M.A.; the Rev. J. G. Hodgson, M.A. Vicar of Croydon: the Rev. Henry Venn, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's and Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; the Rev. R. W. Dibden, M.A., Incumbent of West-street Chapel, St. Giles's-in-the-fields; Mr. T. C. Robinson, of Eaton-square, the Archbishop's brother-in-law; Mr. G. R. Barclay, of Keavil, Dunfermline, the Archbishop's nephew; Sir Henry Moncrieff, of Edinburgh, the Archbishop's nephew; Mr. Douglas Halford, of East Bergholt, Suffolk, the husband of the Archbishop's first cousin; the Rev. J. Lingham, M.A., rector of Lambeth; the Rev. C. L. Alexander, M.A. curate of Lambeth; the Rev. H. Bennett Smith, M.A. curate of Shirley; the Rev. James Adair Griffith Colpoys, M.A., rector of Droxford Hampshire, a relative of the Archbishop; the Rev. Andrew Wood, M.A., of Ruddington Vicarage, near Nottingham, the husband of a niece of the Archbishop; the Rev. Ellis Ashton, M.A., Vicar of Huyton, near Prescot; the Rev. J. M. Nesbit, M.A., the recently appointed Vicar of Ramsgate, one of his Grace's chaplains; the Venerable Archdeacon Rushton; Dr. Carpenter of Croydon; Mr. Collambell, surgeon, of Lambeth; Mr. Pelix Knyvett, the Archbishop's secretary; and many of the principal tradesmen of Croydon.

The coffin was composed of Spanish mahogany, covered with purple velvet, and having about it gilt ornaments consisting of a mitre and other ecclesiastical symbols. On the lid was a plate with the following inscription:—

"John Bird Sumner,
"D. D.,
"Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,
"Died 6th of September,
"1862.
"In the 83d year of his age."

The procession, consisting of a hearse, 10 mourning carriages, and some private carriages, left Addington-park at half-past 2 o'clock for the little parish church, about half a mile distant. The whole line of road was studded with people, who have found in the death of the Archbishop the loss of a kind neighbour and sympathizing friend.

On arriving at the church the corpse was met by the Rev. Matthew Thomas Farrer, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Addington, who preceding it commenced the burial service of the Church of England with the words "I am the resurrection and the life,' saith the Lord."

The procession slowly entered the church, and the Vicar read the lesson commencing with the 20th verse of the 15th chapter of St. Paul's, 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept."

The coffin was then removed into the graveyard of the church, and the Vicar pronounced those glorious words which have so often sent a thrill through many a bereaved heart:—"Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God of His great mercy to take unto Himself the soul of our dear brother here departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life through our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body, that it may be like unto His glorious body whereby He is able to subdue all things to Himself."

A last look was given at the coffin, and the mourners returned in procession to Addington.

Dr. John Bird Sumner is the third Archbishop who is buried at Addington. He rests in that rural churchyard with his two immediate predecessors, Dr. Howly and Dr. Manners Sutton.

The funeral arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Ebbutt, of Croydon.—*Times, Sept.* 13.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE RAILWAY.

(*From the Sindian, Oct.* 15.)

WE were much pleased during a trip to Kotree the other day, to observe the extensive works which have been completed or are in operation, upon the whole length of the line, with a view to prevent a recurrence of the disasters, with which the recent wet season has made us so unfortunately familiar. The railway appears to be now in a state of thorough repair, and when the works in progress are completed, there is good ground for hope that it will no longer be in the power of every heavy fall of rain to interrupt our communications with Kotree. Great pains has been taken, in places where the rush of water from the hills has been unusually powerful, to construct the floods to the culverts provided for their passage under the line, by means of deep trenches radiating in different directions from the ordinary water courses. Large quantity of soil moreover have been heaped upon the side of the embankments, so as to increase their breadth and solidity, and in several places, the space between the low stone wall and the embankment has been completely filled in, so as to make an even slope from the level of the rails to the top of the wall. The abutments of the culverts and bridges have been in most cases faced with pucka masonry at the side of the line next the hills, and this stone facing extends for a few yards at either end of the bridge, so as to prevent the foundations being destroyed by water forcing its way behind the abutments. The embankments themselves are similarly protected in several places by a facing of rough stones, laid on without cement, and altogether an appearance of solidity and firmness has been given to the line, which augurs well for the future. The efficiency of these protective works cannot of course be tested until the next downpour of rain, but to judge from appearances, it would now require a very unusual inundation to wash away any portion of the line. Great difficulties, as our readers are aware are experienced in strengthening the embankments, owing to the peculiarly rotten and friable nature of the soil through which the railway passes during the greater portion of its length. The appearance of this partially indurated clay is promising enough, but it melts away under the action of water almost like sugar. Abundant proofs of this may be observed on the sides of the earthworks, after even a moderate downpour; and we fear this peculiarity will always be a stumbling block in the way of the Railway Engineers, and will entail a heavy expense for the purpose of keeping the line in thorough repair.

We are glad to observe that the new station at Joongshaie, so long wanted, is now approaching completion. It is a substantial two storied building of pucka masonry; the upper floor of which is to be tenanted by the station master, and the lower is to be devoted to offices, waiting-room, refreshment-room &c. There is a good stone platform at either side of the line, and the sheds for protecting passengers from the weather are to be supported upon masonry pillars, all of which are completed. The roof of the shed on the station side of the line is far advanced towards completion, and we noticed with pleasure that the rafters, both large and small, are of squared timber, instead of the miserable "sowallies" so much in vogue. The whole of the workmanship of the new station is of a substantial and handsome character, and, we await with impatience the erection of a similar building of larger dimensions at the principal terminus of the line. The Kotree terminus is also being rapidly proceeded with, but we could observe no signs of improvement at Dorbajee, Landi, or Jeempeer. The selection of a suitable site for the Kurrachee goods terminus is a point of considerable importance, and one which in the commercial interests of the place, we trust will not be hastily decided. A site near the Custom House, which would ensure a large amount of wharf frontage, and is otherwise very suitable, has been spoken of; but we confess we have some doubts whether the present situation can be easily improved on. Wharf frontage is a matter of minor importance, so long as merchants prefer getting goods to their own godowns for inspection and cleaning before either loading them on railway trucks or shipping them; and moreover the present station is already very accessible and convenient to both English and native merchants, and is one which will assume a very central position by and by. If docks are ever completed at Kurrachee, the proper place for the goods terminus will of course be further down the bunder, in their immediate vicinity, but at present we doubt if any more suitable site than the present is likely to be hit upon.

Whilst upon the subject of the railway, we trust the authorities will excuse our making a suggestion, by the adoption of which the comfort and convenience of first class passengers might be very largely increased. Every night train ought to be provided with a carriage for the first class passengers, containing seats upon which people can lie down. A seven hours night trip in this climate becomes a serious undertaking and a positive hardship, when you are obliged to sit or recline the whole way in variety of a cramped and inconvenient postures. With the exception of a few well arranged "saloon carriages" as they are called, all the first class carriages are cut up in such a way by little seats, that it is impossible to find a suitable place to sleep on; and the only two seats upon which it is at all possible to assume a recumbent posture, are divided in the middle by an ornamental arm, of no earthly use, but which effectually prevents any one from sleeping in comfort, unless he is able to dispense entirely with his legs. A little arrangement would easily obviate all this, and confer a decided benefit upon the community. If it were settled that none but saloon carriages should be attached to a night train, any one anxious to save time and to avoid the intense heat of the day, would be able to accomplish both objects, by laying his plaid or bedding upon the cane bottomed seats, which are not rendered useless by middle arms, and sleep soundly the whole night through:—coming into Kurrachee or Kotree as the case may be in time business, and unjaded by a night passed in trying to snatch a few minutes rest, in the intervals of cramp or night mare, caused by the present impossibility of lying at full length except in some four or five carriages.

We hope the attention of the Railway authorities will shortly be directed to the necessity for providing suitable shelter for goods at Kotree. The present want of accommodation, and absence of most of the indispensable adjuncts of a railway, is far from creditable, when we take into cosideration the enormous sums already spent on the railway. By the time suitable goods termini are constructed at Kurrachee and Kotree, and accommodation for passengers provided along the whole length of the line, (we say nothing of the promised extension to Keamaree, or the bridge over Chinna Creek) we fear the capital expended on the Scinde Railway will have swelled to such an enormous amount as to render any hopes of a dividend, beyond the guaranteed five per cent. altogether delusive. If the railway pays its expenses, it is, we fear as much as will be accomplished. As bearing on the same subject, we may remark, that the cuttings on the line will require to be made double their present width, before another line of rails can be laid down. If it satisfactory, however, to know that the local staff and agent are doing all in *their* power to improve and solidify the railway.

THE WASTE LANDS.

(*From the Englishman, Oct.* 11.)

WE are beginning to feel more and more each day the loss that India has sustained in the death of the late Viceroy and Governor-General, Earl Canning. While yet alive he acted to some extent as a curb upon the vagaries of Sir Charles Wood. His presence made itself felt, notwithstanding that he ceased to hold office from the date of his successor's arrival in India. And the knowledge that he might at any moment rise from his seat in the Upper House and denounce the unscrupulous conduct of the State Secretary for India, served to awe that magnate into maintaining a certain degree of respect for his acts as Governor-General. But now that the lion is dead the pack of coward curs find heart to deflie the inanimate clay. A Smollet fears not to display his ignorance of the country in which he has passed the better portion of his life, in his eagerness to condemn the man whom, alive, he would not have dared to attack. He stigmatises as delusive and valueless the concessions made by Lord Canning in authorising the sale of waste lands in fee-simple and in sanctioning the redemption of the land-tax; and Sir Charles Wood, following in the same view, re-echoes the platitudes and endorses the ignorance of his ally. Mr. Buchanan, while remarking on the ability of Mr. Smollet's statement, admits that he would have attached but little importance to it but for the support it had met with from Sir Charles Wood. In this we have a conspicuous example of the blind leading the blind. Mr. Smollet tells his auditors that the waste lands of India are waste because they are not worth cultivating; that from their unproductiveness they will not repay the Indian agriculturist the slight labor requisite to scatter over them broadcast the seed which returns to him five hundred fold;—and his audience credit his statement because it is endorsed by a State Secretary! It is lamentable to see how readily the English nation is imposed upon by men who impudently profess knowledge which they do not possess; but who, calculating on the ignorance of their audience, venture upon statements which they either know to be untrue or have, at any rate, every reason to doubt the correctness of. Mr. Smollet, who was for some years a member of the Madras Civil Service and a Collector in that Presidency, and who certainly ought to know something of the nature of waste lands in the districts over which he has in a measure ruled, would have us believe that, out of 5,300,000 acres under the jurisdiction of the Madras board of Revenue, the 1,700,000 acres under tillage is the total area susceptible of being brought under cultivation. It is true he does not tell his audience of what the remaining 3,600,000 acres consist; for had he done so he might have found it somewhat difficult to make them believe that land on which Nature has reared the finest forest trees and the glades with her richest and most luxuriant leafy apparel, is incapable of being turned to man's use. People are always more willing to be led than to reason or enquire where their knowledge is at all at fault, and to this alone can be attributed the success which Mr. Smollet and Sir Charles Wood have made with in persuading their auditors that the concessions made by Lord Canning to the requirements of the Indian public were valueless to them, or, at any rate, of little worth. Had the members of the House of Commons, present when these two political charlatans harangued them, given the subject the most transitory reflection they could scarcely have failed to be struck with the singular phenomenon presented by these two honorable members, who, without attempting to prove their assertions, described as of little value those measures which have for years past been urged upon the government of India, whether in the hands of the Court of Directors or her Majesty's ministers, as the only true and sound policy. Had they thought further they would have arrived at the conclusion that those who have made it their business to cultivate the soil, who look for fortune in the development of resources yet hidden within the mysterious depths of unexplored regions, must have known what they were asking for and have satisfied themselves of the value of the possessions they sought to obtain. A little enquiry, moreover, would have assured them that waste lands in India cannot all be valueless, as described by Mr. Smollet and endorsed by Sir Charles Wood. They would have learnt that the flourishing gardens of the Assam, Darjeeling, Dhera Dhoon, Almorah and other tea planters and companies, have all been raised on "waste lands;" that the enormous area now teeming with life and fertile almost beyond conception in the Soonderbunds were but a few short years ago the haunts of the tiger, the rhinoceros, the buffalo, and the cobra; and that they would have been so now but for the energy and successful enterprise of Europeans. What the Morells have done in the Soonderbunds is capable of being performed by others of equal energy and skill in other parts of India, and the resolutions passed by Lord Canning laid open to the enterprising European similar opportunities throughout India. And it is this scattering of Europeans throughout British India which is a matter of so much moment to its prosperity that Mr. Smollet and Sir Charles Wood have set their faces against. Mr. Smollet might object that the waste lands which have been converted into luxuriant and highly productive gardens such as we have enumerated, are situated beyond his ken, and that he spoke but of his own immediate Presidency. But there even he is in error—an error which can scarce be other than wilful; for look where we will, even in the so called benighted land, and we see "waste lands" converted into "fields of plenty" and into "gardens yielding fruit." Take we as proof of the first the large area on which the pick, the spade, or the plough had never made impression until the skill and energy of the European, or the Anglo-Saxon, rendered it fertile. The Rajahmundry district, once the poorest in the entire Presidency, is now the wealthiest, and its heretofore waste lands prove to be anything but the sterile soil Mr. Smollet would have his auditors to believe them. Turn we to the Wynaad, to the Nellgherry and Sheveroy Hills. "Waste lands" have there again been proved capable of cultivation, and the coffee bushes which now occupy the place but a few years ago filled with rank grass and matted jungle give the lie to the assertions of Sir Charles Wood and his tool.

We might look upon the reversal of Lord Canning's orders on this subject as a death-blow to all progressive hopes, were it not for the indignation it has called forth in influential quarters in England. It has roused the apathetic; it has caused men to enquire; and with enquiry will come conviction of the wisdom of Lord Canning's measure on this subject and the worse than folly of Sir Charles Wood's endeavor to stay the advance of Anglo-Saxon enterprise.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS IN 1861-62.

(*From the Madras Athenæum, October* 16.)

DEATH only just permitted the late Colonel Cuthbert Davidson time to frame his last report and then hurried him away to his eternal rest. Whatever opinion may be held of his abilities as a diplomatist, as an administrator, none can deny him a fair, if not a large, amount of success.

The transfer of the districts required to complete the stipulated amount of assigned revenue by the Nizam, viz. 32 lacs of rupees per annum, was completed on the 23rd October 1861. The administration of Civil Justice has been seriously impeded during the past year by the illness of the European Officers. There has been a sudden increase of litigation consequent on the introduction of Act XIV of 1859, providing for the further limitation of suits. Justice is not dear, though still somewhat tardy, the average duration of suits being 38½ days; in 1859 the average was 83 days. In the Commissioner's Court of Appeal, the average duration of suits was 280 days, nearly three times what it was in 1860, in consequence, it is explained, of the large number of cases left on the file the previous year, and the absence of a Commissioner during the two first months of 1861. A large number of suits were still on the files at the end of the year.

The New Penal Code was introduced into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in January 1862. Accordingly its practical working has not been tested. There has been an increase of detected, and a decrease of organised crime of a serious kind; there has been a considerable increase of Dacoities and Highway robberies; these latter occur generally in the sparsely populated and jungly portion of East Berar; the increase is mainly attributable to distress amongst the poorer classes, and they are rarely accompanied with wanton violence. A new system of Police on the Constabulary system adopted at Madras has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the Assigned Districts at an annual cost of 16,000 rupees more than the existing establishment.

The revenues of the Districts in Berar transferred to British management by the Treaty of December 1860 was collected by the Nizam's Officers for the year 1860-61, and did not form part of the income of the Assigned Districts until the year 1861-62. In the former year the demand on account of land revenue was about 80 lakhs, and it had increased two and half lakhs in the following year under British management. A much large increase might have been shown, had it not been found necessary to relinquish in the newly-acquired Talooks many taxes imposed by the Native Government, and to introduce a more equitable system. In the crown lands the exactions were so

be departed with the squadron to open communications in another town.

With such remarkably good intelligence as this General Morgan naturally made a most successful foray. His own record of his exploits reads like that of Louis XIV.'s campaigns on the Porte St. Martin. "*Cepit arces munitas quadraginta*," &c. He "captured," he says, "seventeen cities," and destroyed "millions of dollars' worth of United States' property." But he did more than this. Before crossing the border again he telegraphed in his real character to the authorities of Louisville and Washington, and "chaffed" them pleasantly on their cleverness in official correspondence. "Good morning, Jermy," he says to the Commander-in-Chief at Lonisville; "this telegraph" is a great institution. You should destroy it, as" it keeps you too well posted. My friend has all "your despatches on file since the 10th. Do you wish copies?" The clerk's impudence, however, beats that of the general hollow. On quitting Kentucky he published a "general order," severely censuring the "carelessness exhibited" by those operators whose functions he had appropriated, and declaring that any future instances of such misconduct should be "severely dealt with." With these adieux the Confederate, squadron departed, leaving the Federal dignitaries, as a Southern paper conjectures, inclined to give "spiritualism" the credit of the whole affair. But no spiritualism was ever half as clever. It is uncommonly pretty story, and goes far to redeem the character of the Americans for inventive genius and dexterity in the stratagems of war.

THE PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND.

(*From the London Review, Sept.* 13.)

A CAREFUL life, prolonged beyond fourscore years, was closed last Saturday amidst universal respect. Full of years and honours, the Archbishop of Canterbury passed away from us; but it is doubtful whether the public can yet appreciate the extent of their loss. The remarkably unostentatious character of Dr. Sumner made him shrink from the conspicuousness of his position, and he would have been comparatively little known, had not the conscientious energy with which for nearly sixty years he discharged his duties as a minister of the Church overcome his natural diffidence and forced him into notice. Dr. Sumner's energy was the result of his piety, and we may find, on examination, that his piety determined the very form which his energy assumed. Deeply imbued with religious feeling, it was the work of his life to excite the sacred flame in others; and his labours, whether as preacher or prelate, all tend immediately in this direction. Zealous in preaching, in Church Extension, in the cause of the great Church Societies, it required strong provocation to lead him into controversy, and the natural bent of his mind led him rather to devote himself to his own work than to oversee and direct the works of others. Perhaps no man was ever more qualified by nature to say "Nolo episcopari."

The activity of Dr. Sumner's pastoral life was most noteworthy. He is still, we are told, remembered at Mapledurham—his early Eton preferment—as a laborious and devoted parish priest. When Dr. Barrington gave him a canonry at Durham, he soon became known as the "working" canon; and it was probably due as much to the reputation of his labours in the Durham Chapter as to the value of his theological publications that the Duke of Wellington selected him to succeed Dr. Blomfield in the overgrown diocese of Chester. Bishop Sumner's zeal and activity in church extension in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire earned a well known eulogium from Sir Robert Peel; and, though the Bishop was already sixty-eight years old when he was advanced to the Primacy, he continued for many years to work with untiring assiduity in the service of the Church. The fears which were entertained by a considerable party that the Bishop of Chester's position as an Evangelical leader would make him a very troublesome Archbishop of Canterbury proved to be wholly chimerical. The responsibility of his situation may have somewhat influenced him, but Dr. Sumner had no inclination to over-govern; his aspirations tended in an entirely different direction; and his career as a Primate exhibited all the qualities of discretion and conservatism which are regarded as the first requisites in an Archbishop of Canterbury.

The fourteen years during which Dr. Sumner held the Primacy have been, probably, not more or less eventful than any fourteen years of the century, yet they have been sufficiently notable, if only as marking the decline of the High Church movement and the growth of Rationalism. Already in 1848, when Dr. Sumner was appointed, many of the leaders of the Oxford Party had seceded to Rome, two or three had yet to follow; but the mass of the English clergy were recoiling from Romanism on the one hand, and the lowest type of Evangelicalism on the other. The Gorham controversy had the effect of driving from the Anglican Church the last of the Romanist seceders, but, at the same time, united more closely those who remained in her communion. Dr. Sumner sat as assessor in the Privy Council and concurred in the judgment that Mr. Gorham's doctrine was not heretical; and the astonished Church saw the Bishop of Exeter forthwith proceed to excommunicate, though in a somewhat informal manner, his Archbishop. The sympathy which the Primate received on that occasion was somewhat denied him in his conduct of the Ditcher-Denison case; it seemed as if the tolerance which permitted Mr. Gorham's peculiar Calvinist views on the one sacrament could not suffer Archdeacon Denison's Lutheran notions on the other. It may be said that in this judment Dr. Sumner only adopted the advice of his legal assessor, but the excuse can scarcely be accepted as complete. A similar excuse must be at once rejected when applied to the more recent case of All Souls' College; the impropriety of asking one of the parties to an appeal what judgment he would desire to be pronounced was too obvious to be entertained by an independent mind, however strongly supported by authority. The rise of the "Essays and Reviews" excitement is too recent to admit of much discussion. Calm lookers-on saw with regret the venerable Primate pushed forward by his more impetuous brethren. The storm which was raised has already, in great part, passed away, and will probably wholly disappear amidst the interminable proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Courts; but the new Primate, whoever he may be, will look with anxiety to the time when he may sit as assessor in the Privy Council to determine the orthodoxy of Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson. On the whole, the future archbishop will be fortunate if the chronicler of his government finds as much to approve of and as little to pass by as the career of Archbishop Sumner has exhibited.

Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable in the modern history of the Church than the uniformity displayed by her successive Primates. They have all the same virtues and same defects: and Archbishop must be and always is a man of fair abilities, good manners, good learning, sound discretion, and good life; he must and does possess a profound respect for thing as they are; and he must and does shrink from the suggestion of a change. The imagination can scarcely conceive of a Primate so troublesome that it is necessary to send him to the Tower, much less of one who must be got rid of on the scaffold or by less legitimate means. Yet it was not till after experiencing many such Archbishops that we have arrived at our present type. The change begun in 1690 was perfected in 1688, and its success has been so complete that we may freely discuss its advantages and its drawbacks. The statesmen to whom the alteration is due had smarted under the turbulence of prelates. They knew the danger of entrusting any discretion to bishops, and they resolved at the same time to narrow the limits of their action, and to secure men who would be slow to stretch their power. A succession of two or three Primates of the right sort seemed sufficient to carry out their designs. Two or three timid or selfish men, who were content with preserving things as they were, and would suffer any disorder rather than run the risk of amelioration, served to produce a state of things which has made a reforming Archbishop as impossible as a liberal Pope. The boldest may now shrink appalled from the jungle of ecclesiastical law—the unpruned growth of centuries of neglect; only lately have the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ventured to touch, with the greatest gentleness, the question of disproportionate temporalities. The long interval of quiet obscurity into which the government of the Church has fallen was not secured without a deterioration in the standard of the Primates: the history of England before the Revolution is inseparably associated with the lives of many an Archbishop of Canterbury—Dunstan, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Langton, Cranmer, Whitgift, Laud, Sancroft, are names which are connected in the mind of every educated Englishman with some critical time in the fortunes of his country. The last century is very near us, but how many of the same Englishmen can name two of the Archbishops of Canterbury between 1700 and 1800? We may be quite sure that the Archbishops of that time were men of ability, learning, and piety: their deaths awakened genuine sorrow, but their memory has, for the most part, already perished, and that simply because they were only second-rate men. Quietness purchased at the price of having inferior men in high places is perhaps a little delusive. Even if we restrict our notions to governing the Church on High Police principles, we may acknowledge the imprudence of this method. It is impossible to suppose that in the political relations of the Church no change is ever needed; and if a necessary amendment be delayed, its ultimate expense is only increased. The homely proverb, that a stitch in time saves nine, may with reverence be applied to the administration of an ecclesiastical polity. A man who is incapable of seeing a defect, or, seeing it, is content to leave it untouched, is a bad economist. Eli was apparently a man of great piety, but the judiciousness of his rule is not highly rated. But perhaps a graver danger than disorder within the Church is the contempt which is apt to be generated in the minds of the more educated laity by a constant succession of mediocre Church dignitaries. There is a fear lest the Archbishop should be degenerate into an arch-beadle. It is well to keep things quiet; but "*Non possumus*," to all suggestions of amendment, is not a very dignified answer.

The example of some neighbouring nations of the Continent might warn us of this danger. We there see, no doubt in an exaggerated form, the evils which threaten ourselves; the priests are despised, and the Church is really divorced from the State when a gulf has been opened between the clergy and the upper classes of the laity. It is not contended that our condition can afford a parallel to that of Italy; but we may detect a patronizing tolerance towards the clergy which many a high-spirited clergyman must resent. It is, of course, hopeless to expect any immediate remedy for the present state of our Church; the ideal Primate, who shall be at once a man of action and of thought, pious and powerful, cautious and yet courageous, cannot be obtained on demand. Indeed it is easy to imagine the feelings with which Lord Palmerston regards his present privilege of selection; not improbably he sympathizes with Lord Melbourne, in looking on the nomination of bishops as a bore. The Premier is not likely to break in upon the now well-established custom of appointing the Primate from the existing bishops; but he may well ask, who amongst them is fit for the honour? If his lordship feels any such embarrassment, he has in part himself to blame; but he may say the standard of the bishops is limited by the standard of the clergy. In this way we are led to the complaint, which the Episcopal Bench itself has before now uttered, of the inferior character of the candidates for orders at this day; but the Bench will probably be slow to accept, as the explanation of the phenomenon, the reluctance of the ablest men to submit to the tests which are demanded at ordination. Those who do not feel themselves to be in bonds cannot understand the unwillingness of freemen to adopt their condition. If it be true that the deteriorated character of our bishops is a result of an inferior clergy, and that this inferiority is owing to the rigour of clerical subscription, we must look to the laity, and the laity alone, for an amelioration of the evil. The question of the Church is the standing trouble of our legislation; the task of grappling with it is difficult, nay, dangerous; and perhaps no living statesman will venture on the Herculean labour; some time or other, however, it must be done, and we may be certain that delay is purchased at the cost of a rougher treatment in the end.

FEELING IN AMERICA.

(*From the Daily News, Sept.* 12.)

THE letter from Baltimore which appeared in our columns on Tuesday comes to many people in this country as an echo of their own thoughts. For some time past stout-hearted Englishmen have been subject to great disgust in reading certain newspapers, from the base spirit of their pretended sympathy with the Americans, under the trial of civil war. After being accustomed all our lives to consider it an honour and blessing to defend one's country and its liberties, and an animating hour of one's life when pain has to be endured and sacrifices have to be made for present liberties and the rights of coming generations, it does seem wonderful that English journalists can be found who can see nothing more in the American strife than the wounds and the peril, the toil and the hard fare, the liability to public service, and the extraordinary expensiveness. It does seem strange that London commercial clerks and the yeomen in our counties should be advised to thank their stars for, not their quiet possession of citizen liberties, but their freedom from the discomforts of American life—the taxes, the recruiting, the heat and hunger of the camp, and the desolation which war leaves in field and village. It does seem strange that either English or Americans should be supposed to be kindred to the old lady who did not care about the war and the invasion as long as she had her roast chicken and her little game of cards. While we have been wondering whether the natural sympathy with patriotism and heroism which has always been a part of the English character can really have died out from the hearts and minds of men who assume to speak for society, this letter from Baltimore, and many other letters from every Free State in the Union, have been coming over to us, showing that any sympathy grounded on the notion of the Americans being depressed and wretched is altogether beside the mark. There was a private letter from Hawthorne, soon after the war began, which might serve for a description of the citizen-spirit of his countrymen, any day from the gunfire at Fort Sumter till now. He said that everybody was astonished to find how happy it was possible and natural to be in the midst of a civil war. Wherever war is entered upon for patriotic reasons, in any age or country, there must be exhilaration which Hawthorne described; but nowhere—not even in Italy in 1859—can there have been such intense enjoyment of action and relief as in the Free States of America for the last year and a half. Other oppressed nations have suffered under a foreign yoke: the Northern Americans have endured the more galling tyranny of an oligarchy of their own countrymen. Rising in conscience, alarmed for the future sensitive to the world's censure, conscious of a deadly curse which could neither be borne much longer nor got rid of, the American citizen felt himself neither so free, nor so happy, nor so honoured as he pretended to be; and yet he did not know how to proceed to mend his position. When the rashness of the Slave Power set him free to speak and act, to strive and to hope, it was felt as a grand deliverance.

Some people on our side are so far from understanding this, that they querulously wonder what the Americans can mean by not being miserable. They ought to be frightened—they ought to bemoan their discomforts—they ought to be downcast at their money losses, and heart-broken under other bereavements; yet they are so far from being scared, and moody, and tearful, so far from living in sackcloth and ashes, that they must either be supposed hypocrites, or fools and blind, or must be given up like a too hard puzzle. We, for our part, see nothing unintelligible or wonderful in the good spirits of these children of brave Old England. The soul of their fathers is awake and alive in them, and they taste the elixir of patriotism which is bequeathed from generation to generation of our race; and they feel their youth renewed, and exult in its life-giving power. They are unfortunate, very unfortunate in their public men, who do not fairly represent them, because they will not rise to the height of their patriotism; but those of them who are suffering under bereavement, suspense, and privation, are astonished to find how little grievous grief is, and would spurn the very notion of wishing that they and their country could be as they were before.

The best evidence of the sound healthiness of this citizen-courage is the naturalness of the life the nation is leading. "Why not collect autographs?" the Baltimore citizen asks. Why should not the boys and girls go to school as usual; not reports be read at annual meetings of religious and benevolent societies; and buying and selling, and music lessons and evening lectures, and picnics among the ponds and bays, and review-writing, and the reading of poetry, and visits to exhibitions, go on as in other years? The war, interesting as it is, does not fill up the days, or the thoughts of people who are living hundreds of miles away; and the stimulus which it affords to all the faculties and feelings actually creates new power for the discharge of the ordinary business of social life.

That there could be any misunderstanding of this is partly owing to the heterogenous character of society in the sea and lake ports, from whence our news mostly comes. It is very natural that the Irish and the Germans who went to America to improve their family fortunes in peace and quiet should be vexed and dismayed at being involved in a civil war in which they have little interest, and which in fact they do not understand. The perturbation of these immigrants, and their eagerness to escape, has nothing to do with the state of mind of the genuine American citizen; and for the attempt to make the one set of men answer for the other is not creditable to either the philosophy or the fairness of party describers.

Looking at the genuine Americans—at the sons of the Pilgrims, and the sons of the founders of the Republic,we find, as happens everywhere, manifestations of the same courage under two distinct forms. Our readers have seen what the *New York Evening Post* says of the Quakers, and their share in the events and influence of the times. No doubt there are Quakers akin in spirit to him who advised the captain in a seafight to "luff a little;" and to him who, marling spike in hand, requested the boarding enemy to keep to his own ship, and showed him the way overboard. So long ago as the beginning of 1861, when the pro-slavery interest had still a disturbing power in the New England cities, there were Quakers among the lifeguards of the leading Abolitionists, walking with locked arms and revolvers in their pockets, and standing sentry all night, with every intention of using physical force rather than let a hair of a citizen's head be touched, a matter of opinion and free speech. If the Northern "dash" (which was [illegible] exceeded by the Southern) carries [illegible] the very [illegible] must be very strong [illegible] very strong [illegible] this is one form of the heroism. All the [illegible] men of many families are in the field. When some of our neighbours were supposing all lost because the large bounties offered did not fill the recruiting returns, citizens on the spot were pointing out that the high bounties were a mistake—were stopping the enlistment. There were plenty of enlistments before; and there have been plenty again since the order for drafting went forth, removing the sort of disgrace which attached to enlisting under high bounties. But the "dash" found expression in the [illegible] bounties. The citizens have poured out their wealth as if getting their money had never caused them toil and anxiety. The Quakers shed forth their treasure [illegible] magnificences as anybody. They cannot pay [illegible] and ball, nor for substitutes, but they spend freely [illegible] pital necessaries and comforts, and for the families of [illegible] soldiers. What the exhil[illegible]t of the camp is and the courage of the battle-field we need not tell. Some of the exploits and staunch endurances of this conflict are worthy of comparison with the most brilliant deeds of any European war. The "dash" is not confined to the men. The women do not fire from balconies, nor scold, nor spit, nor pour boiling water on soldiers marching past who cannot retaliate; they have never gone from bed to bed in the hospitals to taunt prostrate prisoners with their wounds, and tell them that their pain served them right. This is the "dash" of women who have been accustomed to vent their passions on slaves. The "dash" of their Northern country women is shown in their sending their bridegrooms and their sons to the war, and in giving all they have to anybody who needs it. It is unnecessary to explain to those who have hearts that the brave and devoted are intensely happy.

The other form of courage abounds no less. The endurance is as sublime as the "dash." Greyheaded men who have no sons left shoulder their weapon, and act as guard or garrison; grey-haired mothers shut themselves up while their tears will flow, but are soon abroad again, busy and cheerful. They have no monopolising self-regards; and they fit out other peoples' sons for the camp, or go to meet the maimed and the sick, and bring them home and tend them. They toil in the field, when the men are all gone; they grow food for the many hungry who will be wanting it. They earn money hardly, to spend it in a day. Where pillage and burning are going on, they look on, as upon a spectacle, when their homes are falling into ruin; and they do not droop when the enemy is gone, but gather together all possible means of comfort, and make a kindly jest when the case is past their skill.

Shall we presume to bemoan a calling so high as that of free men and woman who are making life worth having for the slave? Shall we dare to pity suffering so incurred and so encountered? Shall we sink to the lowness of expatiating on comfort when the question is of the life of the Republic? If there is a lofty courage, there is also a low audacity; and while the Americans are enjoying the exhilaration of their lofty heroism, we may well confess ourselves unable to face the world's opinion, if we were to estimate a revolution by the pain of wounds, and to greet the new birth of the Republic with a cry of dismay at the weight of taxes. The rapture of the hour, however mingled with agony, is an experience to Americans which there kindred should be able to understand better than to offer condolence just when the political sin and bondage are over, and the true liberties of the Republic are once more proposed to the nation, to be secured with "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour."

LITERATURE.

SCIENCE.

(*From the Daily News, Sept.* 17.)

The Law of Storms considered in Connexion with the Ordinary Movements of the Atmosphere. By H. W. Dove, F.R.S. With Diagrams and Charts of Storms. Second edition. Translated, with the Author's sanction and assistance, by Robert H. Scott, M.A. London: Longmans.

The first edition of this work, which appeared in the year 1828, contained Professor Dove's investigations into the law of gyration and the rotatory movements of storms. The professor, in presenting his startling theses to the scientific world, could hardly avoid blending his real knowledge with a considerable amount of theory to which that knowledge pointed directly, and for the completeness of which the conjectural element of theory seemed necessary. The thirty-four years which have elapsed since the appearance of that remarkable book have been employed by the learned professor in testing his theories by actual observation and experience, in rejecting such parts as were not borne out by actual induction of the phenomena to which they referred, in adapting other parts to the real state of things, and in fact, in making the book altogether a faithful and accurate exposition of the laws which govern the great aerial ocean in which we live and breathe. Of course in investigations of this kind the process of experiment is actually out of the question. The chemist or the mechanist can create for themselves the actual conditions under which the great laws of nature come into operation; the meteorologist can only look on whilst Nature herself operates, and record the phenomena which accompany and result from her operations, until he has accumulated sufficient to justify a generalisation of their qualities and characteristics. There were at the period of Professor Dove's first publication on the law of storms very few recorded observation on the subject, and the greater number of such as were recorded were not reliable. It was necessary for him, therefore, to collect observations from all parts of the world, and under all circumstances, in order that he might be able to deduce from them those general facts or laws which are common to all the particulars observed. The professor does not claim the merit of having been the first to discover the great cyclical laws of the air, or the permanency of its equatorial circuits. He mentions with honour as the pioneers of these important discoveries the old buccaneering philosoper Dampier, with Hadley, Halley, and Horsburgh. These were men of genuine ability; yet their observations are rather to be classed as suggestions than as data for investigation. For the most part they were limited to too narrow a field, and were too few in number. The observers themselves were not in possession of the more perfect scientific apparatus of modern times, nor had they the advantage of that universal solidarity which now unites the scientific world. In the volume before us everything is examined, tested, and collated; the errors which are unavoidable in all human observation are corrected by the application of the law of general probabilities to large masses; and the whole economy of the atmosphere is tabulated, and reduced to an intelligible shape. This constitutes the first half of the work: it includes investigations of the permanent winds, which are subdivided into—The Under Trade Wind and the Upper return Trade Wind. Leaving out the mathematical formulæ, it may be stated popularly that these winds result from the rarifaction of the air, which is constantly going on at the equator, Natural philosophy teaches how the vertical action of the sun upon the torrid zone must raise permanently the temperature of that region, and how that high temperature must act upon the atmosphere, continually rarifying it, and causing it to ascend. It is further easy to understand that, in order to supply the place of the air thus ascending, the cold air from the polar regions will flow with a constant *currents* towards the equator. This is the most general and elementary account of the under trade wind; but there are multitudes of modifying circumstances to be taken into consideration, such as the diurnal rotation of the earth, the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit, or its path in the ecliptic, which causes the masses of cold air at each side of the equator to vary in magnitude except at the solstices when they are equal; the distribution of the land and water on the surface of the globe, nearly the whole of the land being in the northern hemisphere, and the great mass of the waters being in the southern. This arrangement causes much greater irregularity in the winds of the northern half of the globe than is found in the winds of the southern half. The friction of the land, the interruption of mountains, the varieties of temperature, all contribute to divert the atmospheric currents, and to render them variable, whilst the lesser friction of the waters, the uniform level of their surface, and their equable temperature, all favour the uniformity and constancy of the aerial stream under the impulse of a constant force. We cannot do more than advert to these circumstances, but the reader will find them all admirably investigated and reasoned out in Professor Dove's book. The upper return trade wind is simply the rarified air of the equator rushing back to take the place of the cold air which has displaced it at the surface of the earth. The existence of such an upper current running in an opposite direction to the trade wind was suggested by Halley as a necessary consequence of the laws which govern the movements of elastic fluids; it served also to account for the retrograde flight of the scud or clouds, as often observed by seamen, and at length it was proved by what may be termed actual experiment when the ashes of an eruption of the volcano of Coseguina, in Central America, were carried as far as the Island of Jamaica, in a direction directly contrary to that in which the trade wind was blowing at the time. The Professor says that it would be more correct to regard the trade winds as an imperfectly developed monsoon than to consider the latter as a modification of the trade formers. The monsoon very early in the history of human enterprise attracted the observation of seafaring men. The Greeks became acquainted with it during the Indian expedition of Alexander the Great; and Aristotle describes the regular alteration of the winds, though he does not give them any particular name. In some places, as at Fedang, the regular monsoon is nearly concealed by more frequent alterations of direction, and especially by the daily alteration of the land and sea breezes, which set in nearly at right angles with the coast. The causes of the changes of the monsoon, and of the heavy rains which generally announce the alternation, are only slightly touched upon, but the results of many years observations on the mean directions of the winds are collected from the admirable work of Commodore Maury, and given with new tabulations in the work before us. We have also tables showing the average intensity of the monsoons in the different periods of the year. Our author next investigates the changeable winds. He starts with the principle that there are only two real winds, the north wind and the south wind, and that all other winds are only occasional deviations from these two. The Tramontane, for example, known to the ancients as the Etesian wind, he regards as a prolongation of the trade wind towards the north, and the sirocco as the descent of the upper current in the opposite direction. The north-east wind, from which we occasionally have to endure a good deal in this metropolis, and which after a time generally becomes an east wind, is truly the northern current of cold air from the Polar regions on its way to the equator, but deflected from the right line of its course by the diurnal rotation of the earth. The most astonishing and terrible movements of the atmosphere are those rapid rotations or vortices which take place in it, especially in tropical climates, known as tornadoes, hurricanes, and typhoons, and of which the little whirl of dust we sometimes see at the corner of the streets indicates the simplest example. The effect of these gigantic whirlwinds is sometimes terrific. In 1833, a whirlwind at Calcutta, not more than half-a-mile in diameter, killed 215 persons, wounded 223, blew down 1,239 huts, and drove a bamboo cane through a wall 5 feet thick, with a force which was calculated to be equivalent to that of a six-pounder. In 1825, a typhoon destroyed the town of Basseterre, in Guadaloupe, blew away three 24-pounders, and drove a piece of deal board, 37 inches long, 9 wide, and ¼ thick, through a palm tree 16 inches in diameter. In 1837, at Porto Rico, a storm destroyed the whole of the ships in the harbour, amounting to 33, and 36 at St. Thomas's, blew away some large pieces of cannon, actually caused a large well-built house to slide from its foundations, and left it standing unbroken in the middle of the street. In 1825, a ship was sucked up by the whirlwind, and actually shipwrecked in the sky. One infallible indication of the approach of these merciless tempests is the falling of the mercury, and the knowledge of this fact has saved myriads of lives and millions of property, especially in the West Indies. Various theories have been broached to account for the phenomena of rotatory storms. Brandes suggested a diminution of pressure in the atmosphere at some given point from an unknown cause, and that the air rushed in from all other quarters to restore the balance. This is the "Centripetal theory." Professor Dove entirely rejects this account, and states his own belief that the cyclode is the result of a struggle between two currents which alternately displaced each other at the point of observation. These are the only two theories that have obtained much notice from scientific men. At first Brandes' had many adherents, but it has gradually given place to Dove's, which has the immense advantage over the other of being corroborated by the independent observations of the late General Reid and Mr. Redfield of Newhaven. The book is a treasury of scientific knowledge on the whole subject of atmospheric changes, the translation and editorial task have been both carefully performed, and the work is in all respects one which must take a high place in every scientific repertory.

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THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000,

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,348 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £300,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

Abstract Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 31st February 1861 .....

Carriages.	Carts.	Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses.	Camels.	Bullocks, and other Cattle.	Elephants.
2,614	15,778	7,411	10,214	2,298	102

Besides the traffic existing on the Grand Trunk Road, that of others nearly parallel to it will be drawn to the Railway; and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion, that the Central Asian traffic from the Bolan Pass to Delhi, *via* Bhawulpoor and Sirsa, will, from the expense and difficulty of that route, be diverted to the Punjaub Railway at Mooltan, and proceed, *via* Lahore and Umritsur, to Delhi, and other southern markets.

As to the probable direction of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia, the Punjaub Government remarked, in their first Report on Railways that:—"A glance at the accompanying rough sketch map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions,—first, the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; second, the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or westerly divisions, if the power of art and science be brought to the aid of nature the commerce would follow the directions of the Punjaub rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be to the North-west of India, what Calcutta is to the North-east. A line drawn north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created westward, which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme north-west travels eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port there would then come the products from North-western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier; and in exchange for these the products of European countries. In this same direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the military and public establishments in that quarter, and a large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe."

There is, within the borders of the Punjaub, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, nearly equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Great Britain.

No recent census of the population has been made, but the annexation of the Delhi territory and other changes have led to a revision of the returns made in 1855-56 with the following results in the divisions to be traversed by the Delhi Railway:—viz., in the Umritsur Division, 646 per square mile; in the Trans-Sutlej, 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

In the five years since 1855-56 the revenue has increased by one million sterling.

The Report on the Administration of the Punjab for the official year ending 30th April, 1861, contains most valuable remarks on the trade with Central Asia, and on the growth of cotton, tea, and other products. Of cotton 44,399,720 lbs. are grown and 13,778,960 lbs exported to neighbouring countries, not 4,100,000 lbs. reaching the sea, on account of the expense of transport. The local price is about 3d. a pound. The Government Tea plantations produced 26,532 lbs., and distributed 103,156 lbs. of seed among 22 Europeans and 376 Natives.

The Punjaub was the granary which fed the starving millions during the recent famine, and is the great bulwark of British India, behind which all other provinces repose in safety, so long as it is impregnable.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Agent at Lahore in the following form:—

FORM OF ACCEPTANCE OF SHARES.

To the Agent of the Punjaub Railway.

SIR,

HAVING paid to the Lahore Branch of the Agra & U. S. Bank, the sum of I request that you will allot me Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each in the Capital of the Delhi Railway, and I hereby engage to accept the same, pursuant to the Resolution of Proprietors passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd April, 1862, and to pay a Call of £1-10s. or Rs. 16-5-10 on the 18th of November 1863, and all other Calls thereon, as and when required by the Agent, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

Name in full _____
Occupation _____
Address _____
Date _____

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